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THE TIMES COMPANY. WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, President.

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 Sunday, October 18.
 19.00, was as follows:

 Monday, October 15.
 30,182

 Toesday, October 16.
 32,237

 Wedne day, October 17.
 30,931

 Toursday, October 18.
 30,592

 Friday, October 19.
 43,890

#### Mr. Bryan and the Currency.

The persistent declaration of men of the Hanna stripe that, if elected, Mr. Bryan would at once proceed to ignore and defy the gold standard law passed by the Fiftysixth Congress and would by illegal and impossible executive action place the country at once upon a silver basis, have seemed too silly for discussion. The Times, therefore, has ignored them. There not an intelligent business man in the United States who, if he stops to think, will not admit that, as President, Mr. Bryan would be utterly powerless to change the financial system established under the present single standard law. It is, of course, conceivable that a man might be elected to the Presidency who would be false to his outh of office and perhaps willing to take the risk of impeachment and removal in violating the law or the Constitution, but no American in his right senses believes or ever has believed, that

Mr. Bryan would do anything of the sort. It was quite unrecessary for him to offer any assurance to the country on this score; but continual heckling and bold assertion by the trust spellbinders at length has elicited from him a perfectly clear definition of his position. At Wilmington, Del., on Wednesday, he was asked whether, if elected, he would pay Government obligations in cilver or gold. He answered that he would obey and enforce the law exactly as he found it in the statute books.

That reply ends all controversy on the subject. The law distinctly establishes the gold standard. It is highly improbable that it will be altered in any essential particular for a decade to come. Bimetallists do not oppose it as they would have been justified in doing, had not recent gold discoveries and greatly enlarged production of the yellow metal lessened the necessity of adding silver to gold, in order to provide a supply of metallic money adequate to the wants of the country. So greatly has this fresh gold resource affected the public mind, that it may well be doubted if a Democratic majority in both houses of Congress could be induced to alter the status quo, unless it could be shown statistically, beyond a peradventure, that the volume of gold, re-enforced by that of the silver coinage as it is conducted under the present Administration, was not sufficient to maintain a fair level of prices, and

Mr. Bryan is both an honest and a wise man. Much as he may be wedded to the principle underlying the bimetallic theory, he thoroughly understands that the money question is not one of morals, ethics, or sentiment. It is strictly and solely one of economics. If gold will furnish us with an ample store and per capita circulation of legal tender money then while that condition continues, there is no more reason to agitate the currency question, than there would be to make the remonetizaa political issue. The question at large may come up one day in a now unexpected form. Thirty-five or forty years ago, the Rothschilds, Bleichroder, Bischoffsheim, and other great European financiers wanted to demonetize gold, because they thought it was getting too plenty, and to endow silver exclusively with the money function as being the scarcer and, hence, the more easily "cornered" metal. The same financial influences at some future time, and for the like reason, may desire happen, or some economic revolution cocur, there is every reason for believing

Mr. Bryan knows this as well as we do. Moreover, he knows that while the country is in the temper it is it would be both tempt in the direction of disturbing ex- in China. isting conditions. He has no intention of The headlong plunge of Mr. McKinley doing anything of the kind. He will have into the arms of Russia a few weeks ago, enough on his hands in his efforts to without notice to the other powers, broke crush the power of the criminal trusts, the concord at Pekin, and seriously threat their death clutch on the

throats of the people. In view of the foregoing considerations. If there be such a thing as a business man which earned us the jeers and gibes of who has entertained doubts concerning Europe-he has stuck to the Russo-French what might be the effects upon the currency and upon public and private credit of Mr. Bryan's election, let him dismiss them at once. The gold standard is fixed Now that they have joined hands and to and here to stay-certainly to stay be- gether have the strength to force their youd the end of the ensuing Presidential term. Mr. Bryan is a law abiding citi- Kinley will have no option in the matter. zen. He will be found a law enforcing He will have to follow the procession. Chief Magistrate.

### Middle Age.

One of the lines spoken by Mrs. Langtry in "The Degenerates" is worthy of some serious consideration. As the heroine of that play she said:

"It is not old age I mind; it is middle age. play which will be more thoroughly endorsed by women in general, and there is every reason why it should be. Thought- province while current difficulties are less people may find it amusing, but from pending. If such a thing be true, it is the inside of the situation it appears tragle.

The middle-aged woman has come to the realization that youth, with its illusions and its capacity for intense enjoy- Lord Salisbury and ride very rusty under ment, has been forever put behind her. Unless she has had rather exceptional luck in life she is less beautiful than she mendous difference in the lot of a woman. Orange River territories, and restore them As a beautiful young girl she could com- to their former owners, as to expect Rusmand not only admiration, but care, con- six to evacuate Manchuria. The attack sideration, affection, and exemption from upon her border by the Chinese, the most hard and disagreeable things. With | wrecking of much of her railway line trathe fading of her beauty she becomes, in versing Northern China and the Lacting many cases, a nobody; and wi h this loss Peninsula, and other affronts and injuries of consideration often comes the assump- on the part of China, have given Russia tion, voluntary or involuntary, of all the ample cause for war, and submantial duties which nobody else wants to do, claims to inderanity. The railways are

may know that her absence would make an immense difference to her household, but she cannot afford to try the experiment for the sake of gaining their increased appreciation. Sometimes she has not even the satisfaction of knowing that she is necessary as the centre of a system, and in that case her life is apt to be empty indeed.

When she reaches old age she will again have special consideration, for a beautiful old lady is a lovable object. Moreover, in later days she will have lost in great measure the power to feel deeply; she wil live in the past rather than the present and will have comparatively few responsibilities and perplexities. But in middle age she still has keen sensibilities and strong emotions, and too often there is nothing for her emotional life to feed upon. When her children are very young they are dependent upon her; but when she reaches middle life they have grown to the age when they will grow away from her influence and misunderstand, and become indifferent to her, if it is in them to do so It is altogether a most perplexing period.

There is a view of the question, how between thirty-five and fifty-five are the 200 230 great test of character, in man or woman If the woman serencly and cheerfully ac-Daily average (Sunday, 19,810, excepted) .. 40,065 cepts the deprivations which come with loss of youth, learns to live for others and not for herself, and withal keeps her self from degenerating into a mere housekeeper, she proves herself worthy of all to become embittered and unhappy, or portant, a fact which is greatly to be restolid and indifferent. She will recognize the fact that with her, as with the man at | fluences which shaped the career of young the corresponding age, the time of play has Rocsevelt, information might be gleaned ended and the grasp of actualities and real duties has begun,

#### Questions Roosevelt Dare Not An-

Mr. Bryan's invariable rule is to answer all questions propounded by people in his audiences directly frankly and politely Theodore Roosevelt, on the other hand treats such interruptions as affronts, denounces and villifies their authors, or else ignores them. It was at Rome, N. Y., on Wednesday that he was asked by various persons present at the merting he was addressing to answer the following questions:

"I. Why did you not prosecute the canal hieves as you premised when you were a can-"L Why did you not commence action before "3. Why don't you have a summons issued against the Ice Trust! The only way to commence an action is by summons. None has ever here served."

assumption is that he was afraid to didate for the office he holds, but neglects to stump for the trusts, he swore he became Governor he changed his mind Ice Trust matter is even a more unpleasant issue for the cowboy candidate to meet. It is currently reported that he dare not explain his conduct in refusing to move against the trust because of evidence that Platt, Odell, and other of Roosevelt's Republican associates are badly mixed up

with it. The Rough Rider is in a bad box. His verbal indecency on the platform, his utter canvass, his insensate vanity and his faculty of making himself generally disagreeable to all who are thrown in personal contion of wampum, tohacco, or coon skins tact with him, all combine to make the trust Vice Presidential candidate the reverse of popular among members of his party. It is needless to add that nobody else pays the slightest attention to him. Hanna once thought that "Teddy" would be a great drawing card. So he has proved, but not to the organization that pays the

#### freight. The Anglo-German Agreement.

While we are inclined to think that Me-McKinley will do well promptly to give his adhesion to the terms of the Angio-Ger to dethrone gold. But, until that shall | man agreement, it is not the less true that | tention of voting for the trust candidate in taking such action he will be executing another in a long and amusing series of that the present arrangement will stand. diplomatic flors. One has only to note the resentment with which this latest development has been received in St. Potage. burg and Paris, to realize the gulf which useless and dangerous to make any at- separates our late from our present allies

ened unpleasant consequences. Since that occasion-largely, we presume, to save his face, and not to acknowledge a blunder interest and thereby offended the only odds. It is not impossible that a great surprise powers who by any chance could be example awaits them. Such things have happened before powers who by any chance could be expected to agree to the open door policy. views upon the rest of the world, Mr. Mc-

As remarked above, the medicine is not being theen easily, either in Russia or the Democratic party was supposed to be dead, France. As to the latter, there seems to be an ill-concealed suspicion that she is getting the worst of it in more senson than one. The Russian press is growling deeply, but there is an idea floating in the diplomatic atmosphere that Germany Perhaps there was never a speech in a has promised the Czar a free hand in political history. Manchuria, conditioned upon his not offeeting any formal annexation of the easy to see that France has been left out in the cold, and her territorial ambitions cruelly squeiched. The French Corernment and people will generally blama

the inflction. At this stage of the proceedings it would be almost as sensible to expect Great once was, and that in itself makes a tre- Britain to retire from the Vaal River and She occupies a position which has many necessary to the success of the transresponsibilities and few pleasures. S.e Siberian transportation system, to connect it with the ports under lease-Port Arthur, and so on. They cannot be operated without the protection of troops. In a word, Russia has a remarkably good excuse for if not the visible right of cc cupation, and as long as her desires are as possible.

If this theory be correct, the St. Peerburg Government is not likely to make any real trouble over the Anglo-German agreement. There may be a few faces nade to save the vanity of France, but the chances are that, after a short delay. Russia will accept the arrangement with good grace. That would leave France to come in or, as an alternative, to encounter a condition of complete isolation in the Far East; something the French Government would go a long way to avoid, But with England, Germany, Austria, Italy, the United States, Japan, and her own ally Russia on one side, only one course would seem to be open to President Louever, which is not pessimistic. The years bet and his Minister Delcasse. The day of that triumph of the Smith and Griggs amateur diplomacy, the Russo-Franco-Yanko alliance, is past and gone.

Roosevelt's Early Training. The performances which the pyrotechnic Roosevelt has been giving for the last few weeks lead the inquisitive to wonder what admiration. If there is real strength of his early life and training could have been character in her she will not allow herself | History is silent on the points most imgretted, since by careful study of the inwhich would be of the utmost value to parents and pedagogues.

For example did the nurse of the youth ful Teddy ever, in the days of his infancy, repeat to him that little hymn of Dr. Watts' which runs:

"But, children, you should never let "Your angry passions rise." Was he ever taught that children with

nice manners do not lose their tempers in public? If so, his present career is a painful illustration of the truth of that prov

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will get as far away from it as he can."

Again, one may wonder whether, in his school days, he was ever compelled to undergo that process of quizzing through which the old scholar is apt to put the new, and which is the precursor of the hazing scrape of the college. Though, on mence an action is by summons. None has ever been served.

"4. Why don't you remove the mayor of New York for his connection with the Ice Trust?

"5. You have been only thirty-six hours at the Capital attending to business as Governor since June 1. Do you think it honest to take full pay during that time?

"6. Bon't you think a candidate for Vice President should find courteous language to express his thoughts and not call his questioners hoodlones, 'hoboes,' and 'drunks,' and without any knowledge on the subject, accuse them of working their mouths, 'standing against the flag.' and 'lacking patriotism?'

"7. Why not give out for publication Mayor Yan Wreck's answer, in which it is claimed members of your State administration and Senator.

Van Wyck's answer, in which it is calmed these experiences and profited by them, bees of your State administration and Senator bees of your State administration and Senator these experiences and profited by them, Platt are charged with being particips criminis it is inconceivable that he should make the in the Ice Trust scandal?"

| Kind of spectacle of himself that he has Not one of these questions did Mr. lately been making before gods and men. Roosevelt answer, and the reasonable The cardinal rule of a public man should be not to lose centrol of himself before an do so. They all relate to sore spots audience any more than the self-respectin his gubernatorial record. As a can- ing human being storms at the servants before company. Most men who amount to anything in life have tempera, but one that he would land the last one of may have the ability to be angry-even futhe canal thieves in state's prison. After riously angry-and never fail to meet every situation with apparent calm. There is a and assisted Platt to whitewash them. The difference between being strenuous and being cross.

According to the alleged report of General Otis to the President, which has been suppressed, but a copy of which has been secured, it was Mr. McKinley himself who contempt for the conventions of a political posed treaty with the Sultan of Jolo are suid to contain a clause declaring that "the United States will promise . . . not to interfere with but to protect the gion and customs, social and domestic. It will be rather difficult for the President to dodge that piece of diplomacy. for him in Utah.

We admire courage! The "New York Tribune" yesterday printed a picture of the Hon. John G. Carlisle in a group of has declared that he has not the least in-

mixed force" to the tombs of the Ming dynasty. Now, perhaps the Empress Dowager may conclude to be good. She will hardly like to contemplate what she fully believes would happen to her were another stumping trip across the State. the departed Mings to meet with cruel treatment at the hands of the Kaiser's general,

#### The Chance of a Surprise. (From the Milwankee Journal.)

and conservative view of what lies in and behind all this campaign work before they make confl dent predictions or risk their money at current When Jefferson was first a candidate the conditions of the campaign were almost identical. He as opposed by almost the very element, and lat-Kinley's election. If surthing, he was more bit yet the votes told another story. Nor is this the only example in our history. In the carry '80, and General Bragg and other leaders advocated its burial without delay. In 1868 men like Edward sanderson and Henry Payne were without hope of Harrison's success the Sunday before election. If the Republican confidence, as represented, is vindicated at the polls this year, it will be the most remarkable thing that has ever occurred in our

### The Next Maye.

(From the St. Louis Republic.) When the Sugar Trust forceloses its mortgage on Porto Rican sugar plantations fire trade will be extended to that country. The game is work ing out beautifully for the monopolists.

## The Woes of Mr. Elkins.

(From the Philadelphia B cond.) Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia is in cistrers, and has made a loud call on the Republican National Committee for help. On mer accusions when votes were re-ded he was estomed to colonize a thousand or so of no cross from Virginia and Maryland to work in his ines in the county of Kanawka, where he reigns as a Pasha. The work of colonization has usually een began about September 1, though the law f West Virginia requires that a voter much have esided in the State for one year prior to the elecion. But the Democrate of Kanawha this year are "on to" the relonization street, and as a consequence of their vigilance Eitins is threat ened with the less of four members of the West Virginia Legislature from that counts, and may fall of respection to the United States Senate,

# A CALL TO ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Resolutions Scoring the Administration and Urging Bryan's Election. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-Resolutions scor-

ing the present conduct of national affairs curbed at that point, it is quite probable and calling on all patriots irrespective of that Lord Salisbury as well as the Kaiser party to support Mr. Bryan have been is willing to let accomplished facts stand signed by over 500 officers of the National and have as little noise made about them Association of Imperialist Clubs. The signers represent the forty-five States and five Territories of the Union, many of them statesmen and all prominent men-The resolutions will be circulated among the anti-imperialist clubs located in practically every town, and in every electi district of New York and cities of kindred

size and importance in the country.

There is but one object for the circulation of the resolutions, to secure the detion of the resolutions, to secure fraction feat of the Republican Administration.

Proceedings C. C. Hughes, of the Greater President C. C. Hughes, of the Greater New York Association, said today: "The resolutions and signatures will

show that the cause of anti-imperialism is far from being treasonable, as the more rabid McKinleyites declare, and that its ollowers are anything but the irresponsible characters certain interested persons have declared the

Following are the resolutions: We, the undersigned officers of the Na-mal Association of Anti-Imperialist ubs, conscious that the close of a most portentous campaign is at hand, when the merits of its issues and of the re-spective candidates for the Presidency are to be finally submitted to the jury of the people, submit the following as a synopsis of our position and upon it invite the f the membership of this association and of patriotic voters gener-

"First-We object to the imposition of taxation without representation by the McKinley Administration on the people of Porto Rico, as an unpardonable violation of American principles. "Second—We object to the recognition

of slavery and polygamy by the McKinley Administration in its illegal treaty with reference to the Sulu Islands as an outrage against the letter and spirit of American law.

"Third-We object to the perversion and suppression of news and information by the McKinley Administration, either by have a combined population in 1900 of means of censorship at Washington, or 2,412,538, and show an increase of 33.3 per diate danger directly threatening Ameri-

"Fourth-We object as a people, still devoted to righteousness, to the infamy committed in the Philippine Islands by the McKinley Administration upon our own troops as well as upon a people in-nocent of any offence whatever toward our nation, as the most shameful official

tration with monarchical Governments, and which today deprives a people strug-gling for self-preservation and a republican form of government in South Africa of the moral support and sympathy which our people would gladly extend.

"Sixth-We object to the arbitrary exercise of executive power by the McKin-ley Administration unrestrained by the provisions of the Constitution or by the for the 159 cities combined being 32.5 per customs and usage of more than a cen- cent tury. We object to the prostitution of American doctrines and ideals and to the lespots and to the snares of imperialism.
"Now, therefore appealing to the "Now, therefore, appealing to the mem-bers of these clubs as well as to all voters who place country above party, we ask that they make the re-election of Mr. Mc-

him, and to make positively certain that such a calamity may be averted that they do cast their votes for Mr. Bryan." The resolutions are signed by Anson Phelps Stokes, President, and about 200 The following are from the District of

olumbia: Samuel Gompers, W. A. Croffut J. B. Henderson, Col. Charles James, Cotter T. Bride, Franklin H. Mackey, J. W. layes, Crammond Kennedy, P. T. Moran, Louis Schade, William V. Bride, and Hen-

#### THE SECOND NEW YORK RALLY. Great Preparations Being Made to Welcome Mr. Bryan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-The Executive secured, it was Mr. McKiniey himself who conceived the idea of recognizing and guaranteeing protection to polygamy and slavery in the Sulu achipelago. His inder the direction of the clubs in this concerning the near city. Mr. Bryan will arrive in New York

3,500,000 innabitants in 1900, as compared with the population for what was formerly New York City of a little more than 1,500, 400 in 1890, and of substantially 1,200,000 in 1890, and of substantially 1,200,000 in 1890. The population of the territory in 1880. The population of the territory Saturday from New Haven. where he will deliver his only campaign of New York was, approximately 2,500,660 in 1890 and 1,900,000 in 1880. It is the will go to the Hoffman House, and He will go to the Hoffman House, and Mrs. Bryan, who is now resting at the Mores in the free exercise of their reli- home of Dr. John H. Gardner, 31 West Forty-fifth Street, will join her husband at the hotel

At 5:30 o'clock the Executive Committee will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Bryan at din-Perhaps he does not care to, in view of the Mormon votes he expects it to make the Mormon votes he expects it to make the Mormon votes he expects it to make the Hoffman House. Among those who will be present are: William R. Hearst, who will preside; Senator Wellington, Bourke Cockran, ex-Senator David B. Hill, Josiah Quincy, Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. James Russell

In the evening Mr. Bryan will address faces alleged to be those of men who had a number of meetings, the main one at "come out for McKinley." Mr. Carliale Madison Square Garden, and the Executive Committee will have to redecorate in a few hours the interior of the Garden, after the decorations of the Roosevelt meet-Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has despatched what is referred to as "a Hofman House over Sunday. On Sunday evening Mr. Bryan will go up the State and return on Monday, speaking all along the line of the West Shore Railway. In the evening he will make three spee in Brooklyn. He will leave at midnight for

# SAFE FOR MR. BRYAN.

Committeeman Woodson Predicts Big Majority in Kentucky.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25,-Urey Woodson, National Democratic Committeeman for Kentucky, at the Hoffman House today, "Kentucky is absolutely certain to give

Bryan 18,000 to 20,000 majority. Beckham, for Governor, will also be elected, though he will probably run behind Bryan. Louisville gave McKinley 12,000 majority in 1896, but even the Republicans themselves are not claiming Louisville by more than 1,000, and I think it is safe for Bryan."

### DENIED BY STONE. The Ex.Governor Not After Senator

Vest's Sent. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-A despatch from Louis was printed today saying that Senator Vest had announced himself as a candidate for re-election. It had been supposed that ex-Governor Stone, in charge of the Democratic National Headquarters, had been looking for Senator Vest's place but he said this afternoon that Senator Vest should be re-elected on account of the good services he had rendered. He said that he had not been looking for the plandid not want it, and that all the storieprinted about his desire for the place were onsense.

### Why Sherman Was Wenk.

Why Sherman Was Weak.

(From the Spiriaffeld Republican.)

The late ex-President Butherford B. Hayes, while chatting with a companion at one of the anniversaries of the Fungiton Institute, was acked why John Sherman had always been given unly the half-hearted support of the Ohio delegates in Republican National Conventions, and so failed of the Presidency. General Hayes, who spale of Mr. Sherman with great respect, replied but the explanation of this Ohio Interarmness use rat hard to Byl. He point don't that dering a long public caver John Saerman had been a posent influence in the distribution of the Fed. a parent influence in the distribution of the Federal paternage. For every man he had been gld; to picase, a desen of mease had been martally of fonded. These consistes had been martally of fonded. These consistes had been availened are up influential near of the parts, and the sum of these made Mr. Sicrinan tatally weak in his own State. His prominence in public life gave him the right to appire to the Presidency, and so his name was repeatedly brought forward for the effect, but he never had the honest and united backing of the Ohio delegations. The theory of ex-President Hayes was that paramage killed his Presidential hops.

### GROWTH OF THE CITIES.

The Statistics of Population of the

Largest Completed. The Census Bureau yesterday completed the statistics of the population of the 159 cities of over 25,000 inhabitants. The 159 cities combined have a population in 1900 of 19,694,625 as compared with the populaion for the same cities of 14,855,489 in 1890, and of 9,933,927 In 1880. The absolute increase in the population of these cities from 1890 to 1900 was 4,839,136, or 82,426 less than the absolute increase from 1880 to 1890, when it was 4,921,562. The percentage of increase in population of the 159 cities from 1890 to 1900 was 32.5 rs against 49.5 from 1880 to 1890. Nineteen cities have 200,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, 19 cities have between 100,000 and 200,000 inhabitants, 40 cities

have between 50,000 and 1:0,600 inhabitants, and 81 cities have between 25,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. In 1889 there were but 20 cities which contained more than 100,000 inhabitants, but in 1850 this number had irrensed to 28, and in 1900 to 38. In 1990 there are 78 cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more as compared with 58 in 1890 and 35 in 1880. The combined population in 1900 of the

nineteen cities of the first class is 11,795,-809, as against a population in 1890 of 8,879,105, representing an increase during the ten years of 2,916,704, or 32.8 per cent. The same cities showed an increase from 1880 to 1890 of 2,567,452, or 40.6 per cent.

The nineteen cities of the first class comprise New York, which, with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, properly stands by itself; two cities, Chicago and Ph.ladelphia, each of which has a population in excess of 1-000,000; three cities, St. She signaled for assistance, which was Louis, Boston, and Baltimore, which have promptly answered by Lieutenant Mayer, population of 500,000 each; five cities, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, which have a pop-ulation of between 300,000 and 400,000 each, and eight cities, New Orleans, Datroit, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Louisville, and Minneapolis, which have a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 each.

The nineteen cities of the second class

cent from 1890 to 1900, as against an inrease of 79.5 per cent from 1889 to 1890. The forty cities of the third class have a combined population of 2,709,338 in 1900, as against a population in 1890 of 2,067,169, which is equivalent to an increase during the decade of 31 per cent, as compared with

an increase of 51 per cent during the pre-ceding ten years.

The eighty-one cities of the fourth class crime in the annuls of history.

"Fifth—We object to every form of tacit understanding by the McKinley Adminis- in number, or 32.2 per cent, as against an in number, or 32.2 per cent, as against an increase of 68.7 per cent from 1839 to 1839. The nineteen cities of the first class are the only group of cities which show a larger numerical increase during the past decade than during the ten years from 1889 to 1890, although the four groups show very even percentages of increase

These States and Territories do not American doctrines and ideals and to the delivery of our people to the methods of 25,000 or more: Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mex-Ico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Verment, Wyoming. Of the whole number of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more, 70 are found in the North Atlantic division, 48 in the North Central division, 18 in the South Central division, 12 in the Western division, and 11 in the South Atlantic division. Massachusetts has the largest number of such cities, namely, twenty, and is fol-lowed by Pennsylvania with 18, and New

York with 12. The most significant growth of cides is that for the three cities in the State of Washington, namely, Seattle, Spokane, and Takoma. These three cities combined had only 4,981 inhabitants in 1880, but population is increased to 98,765 in 1890, and 155,233 in 1990, the increase during the past decade being equivalent to 57.1 per cent. Nebraska is the only State in which the combined population of the cities shows a decrease from 1890 to 1900.

New York, under the act of consolidation, which became effective January 1, 1898, has grown to be a city of very nearly Committee of the National Association of 3,500,000 inhabitants in 1960, as compared now comprised within the present limits population, a position which it has uniformly held at each decennial census since

and including 1790.
Chicago with practically 1,790,000 inhabitents, and Philadelphia, with not quite 1,360,600 inhabitants, hold the second and third places in 1960, the same as in 1990, although their positions are reversed. Philadelphia then having very nearly \$50 -000 inhabitants, as compared with not more than 500,000 for Chicago. St. Lon.s. Boston, and Baltimore, the next largest cities, have not changed their rank in 1900 as compared with 1800, and each of these three cities now has a population somewhat in excess of half a million. Boston was the fourth city in rank to 1880, but was passed by St. Louis in 1830, while Baltimore has occupied the sixth place at each of three census periods con-

sidered. Cleveland and Buffalo bave both in creased materially in population during the last ten years and now take precedence over San Francisco and Cincinnati, which in 1890 were the seventh and eighth places in point of population. Pittsburg also shows a large increase in population since 1890 and is now the eleventh city in the country, having exchanged places with New Orleans. One of the most notable.

"I recommend the passage of an act five miles from this city, there is serious which will, independently of instituting five miles from this city, there is serious criminal proceedings, secure the utmost rioting there tonight. The company is criminal proceedings, secure the utmost roughly and the laborers on the country of the country is considered. the country, having exchanged places with New Orleans. One of the most notable changes in the rank of cities which have taken place in 1900, as compared with 1880 o the 36th place; that of Duluth, from th 156th place to the 72d place; that of Kensa City, Kan., from the 152d to the 76th place; and that of Portland, Ore., from the 166th place to the 42d place

#### THE VON POSADOWSKY CASE. Liberal Newspapers Clamor for th Minister's Resignation.

BERLIN, Oct. 25 .- The "Berliner Correspondenz," a ministerial organ, admits the authenticity of the letter sent from the ministry of the interior to Herr Buck, secretary of the Central Union of German manufacturers' requiring him to contribute 12,000 marks toward the expenses o penal servitude bill, the publication of which by the "Vorwaeris," a Sectatist ewspaper, was reported to have led to the resignation of Count von Posadows. ky-Webner, Minister of the Interior. Correspondenz" says that the letter emanated from Herr Woedtke, one of the directors of the Interior Department.

The report of Count von Posadowsky Wehner's resignation was erroneous. He has not retired, but the Liberal newspapers are clamoring for him to give up his office.

### Compacts Regarding China.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)
Desputches from Washington declare that the merican Government will assent to the prin of the Angio-German compact. This is doubtless true, for the essential principle of this comman s lost an ecles of the first American note on the hinese question advocating the integrity of the Chinese Empire. But "assenting to the prine ple" is a very different proposition from entering the compact, which is a written treaty contract, signed and sealed. The nations entering into it are morally bound to sustain it by force of arms. The Covernment of the United States could not secome a signatory to the compact without action by the Senate. It will be a long time be-fore either the Administration or the Senate will I come to the point of entering a tight and fast for-· eign allfance.

### AFFAIRS IN GUAM.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Receives a Letter From the Island.

In a letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy on September 21, the Governor of Guam reports that nothing of special interest has transpired in the administ ation of this island since his last report. The general order relating to naval hospitals appears to have already produced a desirable effect and result. Early in August a committee was appointed, consist-ing of two commissioned officers of the navy and the Treasurer of Guam, to examine into and report on the existing laws, regulations, and customs relating to fees of all kinds, such as civil and criminal court fees, fees for licenses passports, judges' certificates, etc., with a view to possibly amending and cedify-ing the laws, and simplifying the modes of procedure. The report of this board will soon be complete. It appears quite porsible that in some classes the use of the revenue stamp may prove a con-venient method of imposing a tax upon documents, in lieu of the present system of collecting a fee in money.

In regard to the naval station, the health of the command remains good.

The erection of the ice plant progresses

During the recent bad weather, which lasted two weeks, several sailing craft in the harbor were in more or less danger at times. The small British ketch Froiic went on a reef, but was gotten off by the Yosemite's boats, and moved to a more sheltered part of the harbor. On September 11, the American brigantine J. D. Spreckles fouled a Chinese schoon-er, carrying away the latter's head gent and her own cathead, and went on a reef She signaled for assistance, which was promptly answered by Lieutenant Mayer, at the time in command of the Yosemite, and the hoats of this ship, with kedges, warped her into a secure berth. The agent of the Western American Company, owners of the Spreckles, is alive to the services rendered by the officers and men of the Yosemite, and recognizing that he could not pay for them, very handsomel offered to deposit \$100 to the credit of an service institution the Governor should name, which offer the Governor felt con-strained to decline, although appreciating it. The Spreckles sailed for San Francisco on the 13th. The army transport Slam arrived at Guam on September 14, bring-ing mail and certain supplies for yards and docks, and sailing for Manila on the following day.

### CHANGES IN CUBA.

Two Military Departments to Be Abolished Soon.

A further change in the military organization of Cuba is now under consideration by the officials of the War Department, and may be put into effect as early as the 1st of November. The change will bring about the abolishment of the milltary departments of Matanzas and Santa Clara, formerly under the command of Gen. James H. Wilson, and Havana and Pinar del Rio, now under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. By making this change the m litary departments would be reduced to but one, under General Wood, and take in the entire Island. It is the intention of the Secretary of War to bring General Lee back to the United States and assign him to duty in command of one of the military departments in this country, probably the Department of the Lakes, with headquar-ters at Chicago. It is understood that General Wilson will soon return from China, and he will also be given command of some department in this country.

The reduction of the military depart-

ments in Cuba would release from service there a number of regular army officers with their commands in this country and the Philippines.

GOV. CANDLER'S MESSAGE. leorgia's Executive Recommend

Limitation of Negro Suffrage. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25 .- Governor Candler, in his message to the Legislature today, makes recommendations as follows: "I recommend that an amendment of the constitution be submitted to the people to authorize the Governor by executive order to change the venue in all criminal cases when in his judgment, or that of the judge of the Superior Court of the county in ment would be barren of result and most which the crime is alleged to have been committed, it is necessary to protect the prisoner from violence and secure the or-

derly enforcement of the law. "I recommend that the law be so amended as to fix the State school fund at \$1,000,000 a year, to be distributed among the counties as now provided by law, but that the amount apportioned to no county shall be available until that county shall have raised by taxation, upon the taxable property within its own borders, an amount not less than 40 per cent of its share of the State school fund.

"I earnestly advise this General Assembly to enact some law which will compel the tax dodger to bear his just share of the burdens of povernment.

"The time has come when the State should provide a home for those old decrepit and worn-out Confederate soldiers who are homeless and friendless and un-able to work for themsives.

"I carnestly recommend that the Gov-rnor be authorized to employ at an an-mal salary of not exceeding \$2,000 some fit and proper person to compile and su-perintend the publication of all unpublished manuscripts, books, and papers vet

taken place in 1700, as compared with the same time prevent perjurers and at the same time prevent perjurers and at the same time prevent perjurers the demand because the men accompanied from the Lioth to the 48th from litigating in the Supreme Court at the demand because the men accompanied to the same time prevent perjurers.

"In the interest of good government and in the interest of the negro race I recom-mend an amendment to the Constitution providing for a qualification of the suffrage based on an educational or a property qualification, or both. I recommend that no appropriation be made for the military for the year 1901.

### out that \$20,000 be appropriated for the NOT IN NEED OF MONEY.

Russian Treasury Department Denies Remor of a Loan.

PARIS, Cet. 25 .- The Russian Treasury the agitation in favor of the Government's Department publishes a circular relative to the rumored Russian loan. The circular states once more that the Russian Government does not want any money as there are sufficient funds in the treasury to meet the ordinary and extraordinary expenses, including those arising out of the trouble in Chin . The circular for her states that the rumors about a new originated with reculators who at aneously and ups accessfully offered bianto M. DeWitte, the Minister of Finance

### J. C. Reywood Bend.

ROME, Oct. 25 - J. C. Havacod, who irection of the Pope, had charge of Vation's exhibit of Columbus rethe Chicago Exposition, deed today

A Convenier | Lague of Memory.

A Convenier Larges of Memory.

(From the initial plain Record)

It is now the from a differential Record.

It is now the from a differential Record

It is now the from a differential Record

organs and crasters is never after Chairman Hamina that there are reliable in the two of the law, Less than a year ago, however, the American Newspaper Association addressed a men rial to Congress on the operation and extends on the Paper Trust, and unreal as a means of relief the repeal of the duties on printing caper. About the same time the failtonia the sainon of Pennsylvania, compass hargely of our depthican brethren, also passed a resolution against the iniquity of the Paper Trust, and wrigested the same means of relief. But an a section is pending now, and it would not do to atter a syllable about the Paper Trust or any liber tariff propped monaply.

### THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

Delegates Reticent About Their

Course at the Convention. HAVANA, Oct. 25 .- The delegates to the constitutional convention have been very quiet regarding the course they intend to pursue, but they are now beginning to show more interest in the affairs of the convention. The National party is making arrangements for holding a preliminary eting and the Republicans talk of doing

likewise. The "Diario de la Marina" recently accused the revolutionary press of strange indifference to the convention. The "Patria," a revolutionary organ, explains this saying that a majority of the delegates have agreed upon fundamental principles and that there is therefore no need to talk. Nearly all of the delegates say it is impossible to state how the convention will behave. Some even do not wish to vouch for their own conduct. Manuel Sanguilly, for example, says that he goes with an open mind to do what ought to be done, but that he can express nothing positive until he has talked matters over with the

other delegates.

The "Lucha" anticipates that there will be a lively time at the convention. It says: that Gualberto Gomez and Manuel Sanguilly will attempt to dominate the convention as they previously dominated that assembly which deposed Gen. Maximo Go-mez. The paper reminds the Jacobins that the United States will not allow more than a certain amount of Jacobinism, as they have guaranteed property rights in the

island It adds that the United States did not expel Spain from Cuba in order to hand the island over to a number of self-seeking Jacobins. The paper further says it is true the conservative element is not represented in the convention. This is due to the assurances given the Conservatives. at the time of the elections that the United States would not abandon their island to the Radicals. The delegates from Santiago

are expected to arrive here Sunday.

The National party is much enraged by the action of the board of canvassers in the counting out of many votes cast for their candidates. On the other hand, it claimed, the Nationals have been paid in their own coin because they, in order to secure a majority of the delegates, un-fairly used the advantage they had owing to their having control of the government. All the Cuban members of the govern-ment belong to the National party. They were, however, at a disadvantage in the board of canvassers, as the Fusionists have a majority in the board.

General Wood has left the question to be settled by the convention. If the dis-puted votes are finally thrown out, Senor Pierra, who is very conservative, and who for some time has been outspoken in fa-vor of the continuance of the American occupation, and Senor Estaban, a very wealthy Conservative, will take the places of Senores Tamayo and Zayas.

#### NOT DESIROUS OF WAR.

Kruger's Confidential Correspond.

ence Made Public by Holland. THE HAGUE, Oct. 25 .- The Government has issued the text of three confidential despatches sent to President Kruger in 1899 by Dr. De Beaufort, the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the replies thereto. On May 13, Dr. De Beaufort foreseeing the danger of war, coun-seled President Kruger in the true interests of the South African Republic to be as conciliatory and as moderate as pos-sible, adding that the German Government shared the opinion that this was advisa-

President Kruger replied that he had always been conciliatory. He did not desire war and was willing to grant suffrage to the Ultianders, but he could not tolerate Englishmen remaining subjects of the Queen and receiving the franchise in the Transvaal. Dr. De Beaufort on August 4 advised President Kruger not to peremptorily refuse the British proposal for an international commission. To this Presi-dent Kruger replied that the commission would not be international, but would be composed of Englishmen and Boers. He

did not mean to decidedly refuse the com-On August 15 Dr. De Beaufort stated that Germany entirely concurred that it was inadvisable to decline the British proposal, adding that Germany, like himself, convinced that any request addressed to Kruger responded that the proposal would lead to direct British interference with the internal affairs of the Republic. He added any power.

### TRANSVAAL REFUGEES ANGRY. Object to Delay in Being Granted

Permission to Return. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 25.-The refugee committee today cabled a statement to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain regarding the continued delay in granting permission to refugees to return to the Upon the receipt of a reply a mass meet-ing will be held by the refugees who are daily becoming more discontented because of the continued refusal of the authorities to permit them to return to their

#### A RIOT NEAR MONTREAL. Militin Has a Pitched Battle With Striking Mill Hands.

available, bearing on the State's colonial and revolutionary period, and on her part in the war of secession.
"I recommend the passage of an act mills, at Valley Field, Quebec, about fortycriminal proceedings, secure the utmost good faith in the making of pauper oaths. Such an act should be so framed as to ployed on the work of construction demanded an increase of wages from \$1 to \$1.25 a day. The company refused to grant the expense of the State; and in the trial courts at the expense of their fellow citi-zens.

It with threats of violence. The men then went out, and by cutting off the supply of coal they succeeded today in stopping the regular mills, where over 3,000 men are

employed.

The situation became so threatening that the Government was appealed to and this afternoon several companies of mi litia were sent from Montreal to the stend of the trouble. The arrival of the sol-diers aroused the passions of the mob and a big crowd gathered outside of the mills tonight and started to break the windows The soldiers charged on the rioters, who retaliated, and a regular battle ensued, in which several of the soldiers were, it is feared, fatally injured. A number of

It is thought that the rioters will set the mill on fire. A message has been received here for more assistance and sev-eral hundred more soldiers are being despatched by special train to the scene of the riot.

To the Editor of the New York Evening Post; Sir: I notice that one of the morning papers includes my name in a list of Democrats who, it states, "have come out strongly" for the re-election of Mr. McKinley, and as my position has been frequently misrepresented in the public press during the last few weeks, I desire to say that, for reasons entirely satisfactory to myself, I determined long ago not to vote for either of the Presidential candidates. This determination has been well known to my personal friends and assumintances ever since the nominations were ade, and elthough it is a matter of no impostmee to anyone except myself. I prefer that there no misunderstanding upon by the public at large. J. G. CARLISLE.

### Spanish-American War Pensions.

Spanish-American War Pensions.

(From the Philadelplas Ledger.)

Past experience leads to the belief that many of the claims will be found to be without equity. But after these have been sifted out by the rigid investigation of Commissioner Evans, it will most likely be found that an immense sum will have to be paid out in pensions as a result of the war for generations to come. The first money cost of a conflict with another nation is great, but it is trifling in comparison with the obligations which have to be met afterward.